

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 10 June 2015 – Morning

GCSE HISTORY A (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)

A955/21 Historical Source Investigation

A Study in British History: Public Health in Britain 1800–1914

Candidates answer on the Answer Booklet.

OCR supplied materials:

- 12 page Answer Booklet (OCR12)
(sent with general stationery)

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour 30 minutes



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the Answer Booklet. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Study the sources carefully. You should spend at least ten minutes doing this.
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **53**.
- This document consists of **10** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.
- Questions marked with a pencil (✎) will carry 3 additional marks for spelling, punctuation and grammar.

FOLD OUT THIS PAGE

Study the sources carefully. You are advised to spend at least ten minutes doing this.

In answering the questions, you will need to use your knowledge of Public Health in Britain 1800–1914 to interpret and evaluate the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

Your answer to Question 5 should be largely based on your knowledge of Public Health in Britain 1800–1914 but you must also use the sources.

Answer ALL the questions.

1 Study Source A.

How useful is this source as evidence about public health in the first half of the nineteenth century? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

2 Study Source B.

How far does this source support the view that the Public Health Act of 1848 was a failure? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[8]**

3 Study Sources C and D.

Why do these two sources give very different accounts of living conditions in the 1880s? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**


4 Study Source E.

Why was this source published in 1911? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. **[9]**

5 Study **all** the sources.

‘The national Government made important improvements in public health between 1800 and 1914.’

How far do you agree with this interpretation? Use your knowledge of British Public Health 1800–1914 and the sources to explain your answer. **[16]**

 Spelling, punctuation and grammar **[3]**

A Study in British History: Public Health in Britain 1800–1914

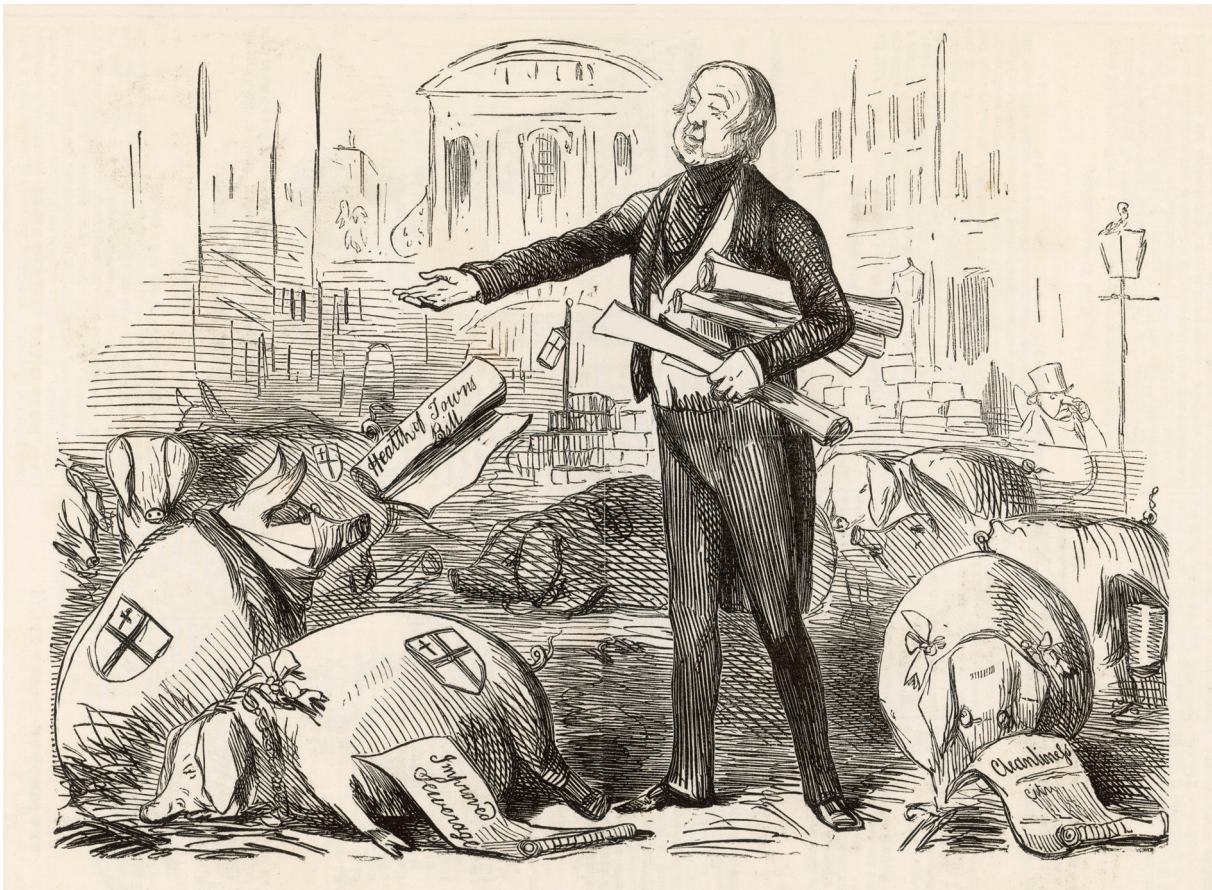
How far did the Government improve public health?

SOURCE A

I wish to call the attention of the House of Commons to the petition I presented before from 73 doctors asking for an inquiry into the nature of cholera. These doctors said that cholera is not a contagious disease. One of them, who is an expert on the subject, told me that there had been no unusual increase in the average number of deaths in London for this time of year. It is therefore to be expected that the fear brought about by cholera will soon die away. In the meantime, I believe it is a matter of great distress that twenty million pounds worth of property is now laying on board ships in our harbours, because the export trade has been stopped by quarantine. Surely, therefore, it is necessary to set up some inquiry to find out the exact character of the disease which has caused so much mischief.

A speech by an MP in Parliament in February 1832.

SOURCE B



A cartoon from a magazine in 1848. Lord Morpeth, shown in the cartoon, was a member of the Board of Health. The pigs represent local government.

SOURCE C

In anticipation of the visit of medical men from all parts of Europe for a medical conference in London, the Museum of Hygiene has organised an interesting exhibition of sanitary equipment for sewerage, drainage and water supply. The conference was declared open. The exhibition showed the various improvements in sanitation which had led to the saving of 300,000 lives in the last ten years. A member of Her Majesty's Government said that hygiene was essential for good health. This meant that a supply of water was necessary, which could not be arranged by private individuals. He said that the Government was fully aware of the importance of these requirements. One unhealthy court or alley could endanger the health of the whole town. Disease always had a tendency to spread in such places. On all these grounds he wished success to the exhibition.

From 'The Times' newspaper, July 1881.

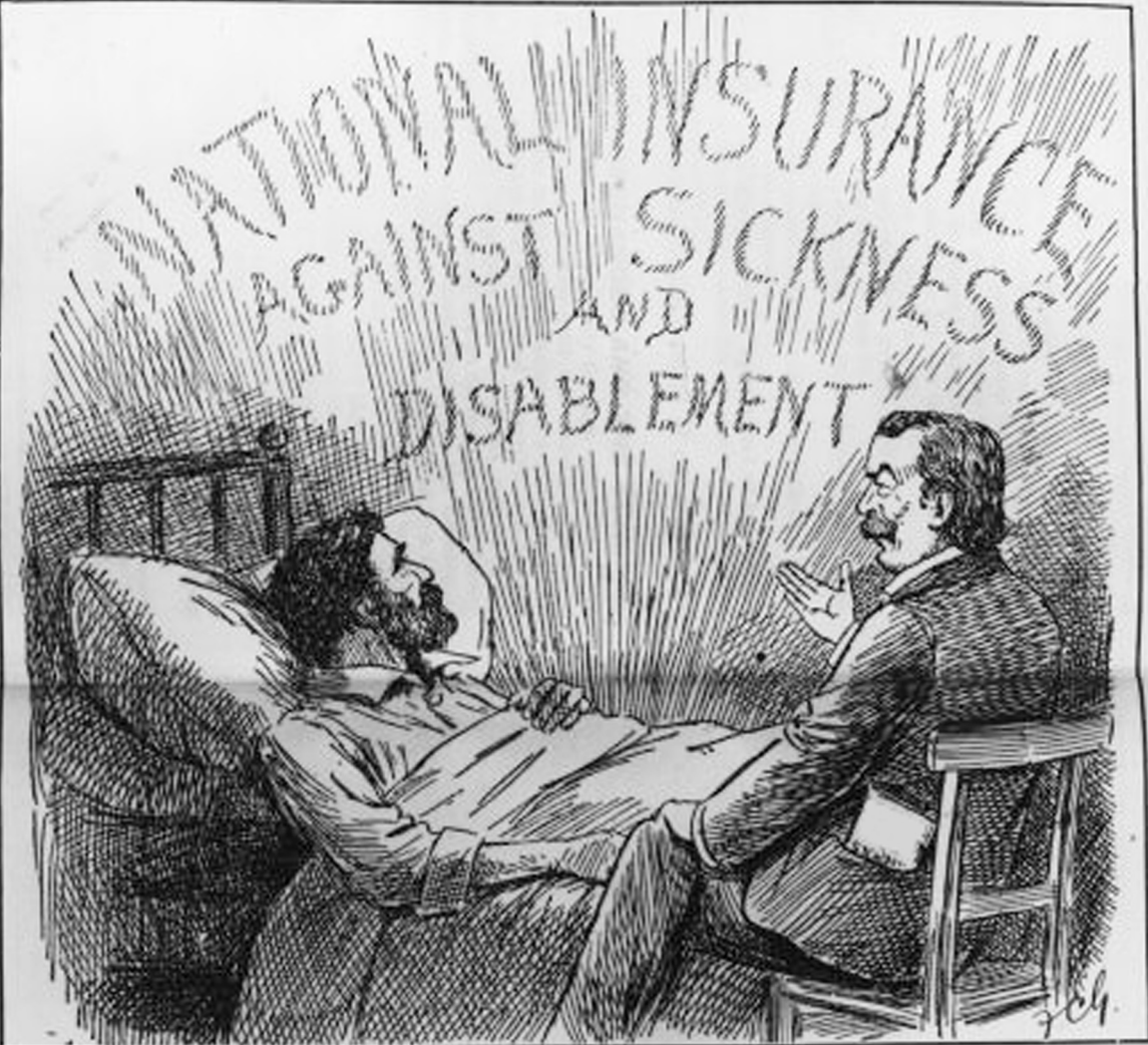
SOURCE D

I conducted my survey into the East End of London, near to the docks. These slums are appalling. The houses contain cellars and first, second and third floors, mostly two rooms on a floor. Nearly all the families who live here occupy only one room. There is usually a back kitchen and a wash house. The little yard at the back is just large enough for a dustbin, toilet and water tap which serve six or seven families. The water is drawn from a tank that is always full of rubbish, and sometimes a dead cat. In one of the rooms lived a 60 year old man and his wife. They had no chairs to sit on, and the room was swarming with vermin. No bedstead but a bundle of sacks rolled in the corner to sleep upon. They have a broken table at which they work and eat. In this way these people lived year after year.

From Charles Booth's 'Lives and Labour of the People of London', 1889.

SOURCE E

THE DAWN OF HOPE.



Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S National Health Insurance Bill provides for the insurance of the Worker in case of Sickness.

**Support the Liberal Government
in their policy of
SOCIAL REFORM.**

A poster published by the Liberal Party in 1911.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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